

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6229 號九十二百二十六號

日初月十午丁酉光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1877.

三井福 號四十月壹十英 香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS  
November 13. GLENFIELD, British str., for 1,368. H. G. Wilcox, Shanghai 5th Nov., and Foochow 11th, General JARDINE, MATHER & CO.  
November 13. DORCAS, British str., 864. Pittman, Foochow 9th Nov., Amoy 11th, and SWATOW 12th, General D. LAFRAIK & CO.  
November 13. MIRKO, German bark, 330. Hirsch, Newchow 2nd Nov., Beans & MACHINES & CO.  
November 13. TAISENAN, French corvette, Captain St. Hilaire, from Shanghai 9th November.

CLEARANCES  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE  
NOVEMBER 12TH.  
Glenfield, British str., for Singapore and London.  
Glacier, British steamer, for Singapore and London.  
Venice, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.  
Hindostan, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.  
Undine, British bark, for Manila.

DEPARTURES  
November 12. ESMERALDA, British str., for Manila.  
November 13. A. E. VIDAL, German bark, for Bangkok.  
November 13. H. S. SANDFORD, Amer. ship, for New York.  
November 13. STARLIGHT, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.  
November 13. FAUCHA-BALLAUGH, German bark, for Singapore.  
November 13. INDIA, Norwegian bark, for Dolos.  
November 13. VENICE, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.  
November 13. HINDOSTAN, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.  
November 13. GLENFIELD, British str., for Singapore and London.  
November 13. CHAUCER, British str., for Singapore and London.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per Glenfield, str., from Shanghai, 2d.—Mr. and Mrs. McClure & 3 children, Mrs. Wooley, two children, and native servant from Japan. Mr. A. V. Vassiloff from Shanghai. Mr. Durbar and servant from Foochow.  
Per Douglas, str., from East Coast.  
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Messrs. Dyms, Robson, Brown and Alton, and 220 Chinese.  
DEPARTED.  
Per Glenfield, str., for Singapore, 2d.—9 Europeans.  
Per Venice, str., for Singapore, 2d.—24 Chinese.  
Per Hindostan, str., for Singapore, 2d.—6 Europeans and 193 Chinese.  
Per Glacie, str., for Singapore, 2d.—176 Chinese and 3 distressed seamen.

REPORTS.  
The British steamer "Cleopatra" reports left Shanghai on 15th November, and Foochow on the 16th. The steamer "Hector" left Foochow on the 11th instant for Amoy. The steamer "Talbot" passed the steamer "Dorcas" on the 12th instant, bound North, to the French port of Toulon.  
The British steamer "Dorcas" reports left Foochow on 8th November; Amoy on the 11th, and Swatow on the 12th, and had light variable winds and fine weather throughout. The steamer "Amoy" for Foochow left on the 10th. In Foochow the steamer "Beauty" in Amoy, H.M.S. "Magenta." Is Swatow? the steamer "Talbot" in.

The German bark "Mirko" reports left New-chow on 22d October, and Foochow on the 23d, per the 24th, of which date it turned Southward and last five days. The wind then turned to N.E. with a gale, accompanied with rain, lasting twenty hours. On the 8th light Southerly winds. On the 9th the wind changed to N.E. which lasted to port. Passed a bark in the Formosa Channel, apparently bound for the port.

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

November 13. ARRIVED.  
3. Yesso, British steamer, from Hongkong.  
4. Glancourt, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
4. George, British bark, for Hongkong.  
4. John, German bark from Swatow.  
4. Carlisle, British steamer, from Wenshan.  
6. Benarty, British steamer, from Roka.  
6. Tel-yaw, Chinese steamer, from Shanghai.  
7. Douglas, British steamer, from H'kou.  
7. Glenduline, British str., from Shanghai.  
8. J. Krempe, German str., from Nanking.  
9. T. Miller, British str., from Hongkong.  
9. Imperial, British steamer, from Swatow.  
10. China, German steamer, for Chao-fu.  
4. Year, British steamer, for Hongkong.  
6. Glancourt, British steamer, for London.  
6. Egria, German steamer, for London.  
6. Jerusalem, British bark, for London.  
6. Europa, British steamer, for London.  
7. Triton, British steamer, for Falmouth.  
7. W. Miller, British str., for Colombo.  
9. Tel-yaw, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.  
9. Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.

VESSELS EMPLOYED AT HONGKONG.  
(Continued to Date.)

November 13. ARRIVED.  
Chandos, Cardiff, May 11.  
Martha Jackson, Penarth, May 26.  
Carries, Cardiff, Feb. 27.  
D. Mc. Park, Sunderland, May 1.  
Alexander, Liverpool, May 1.  
C. E. Bishop, Falmouth, May 30.  
Ferdinand Braun, Falmouth, June 7.  
Henry, Liverpool, June 18.  
City of Halifax, Cardiff, June 19.  
Northampton, Baltimore, July 2.  
Nisarga, Cardiff, July 13.  
3. China, German steamer, for Chao-fu.  
4. Year, British steamer, for Hongkong.  
6. Glancourt, British steamer, for London.  
6. Egria, German steamer, for London.  
6. Jerusalem, British bark, for London.  
6. Europa, British steamer, for London.  
7. Triton, British steamer, for Falmouth.  
7. W. Miller, British str., for Colombo.  
9. Tel-yaw, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.  
9. Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

## F. B. A. P. T.

Artwork  
Sundry Goods.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE  
I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW,  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1m162]

NOTICE  
I HAVE a PARTNER in my Business, which will be conducted under the style of "HOLMES and LEESON".

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1m162]

NOTICE  
THE BUSINESS of STAHL and GENERAL BRECKER, hitherto conducted by me, will be conducted under the style of COHEN and HEATON, M. ALEXANDER MACGRATHIAN HANSON having THIS DAY become a PARTNER therein.

CHAS. C. COHEN,  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1m162]

NOTICE  
M. JAMES TANNIN MANN is authorized to SIGN our Firm by procreation.

GEPP & CO.,  
Canton, 1st November, 1877. [1m162]

NOTICE  
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. T. LEARY in our Firm CEASED from this Day.

J. BLACKHEAD & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1m148]

NOTICE  
FROM This Day Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREEN are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our Firm for procreation at FOOCHOW, and Mr. F. ELLIWELL at AMOY.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
China, 1st June, 1877. [1m162]

NOTICE  
I HAVE This Day established myself at the Ports of TAKOW and TAIWANFOO, Formosa, as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMIS- SION AGENT, using the Style or Firm of JULIA MANICH & CO.

TAKOW, Formosa, 1st October, 1877. [1m148]

NOTICE  
M. EDWARD BURNELL will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,  
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2. Club Chambers, Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [1m148]

NOTICE  
W. H. HOBSON, a Branch of one Esta- blishment at HANKING, Tongking.

M. L. JUDELL is authorized to SIGN our Firm by procreation.

HERTON, EBBEL & Co.,  
Swatow-Hollow, 1st October, 1877. [1m162]

NOTICE  
M. CHARLES DALE BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPPAIK & Co.,  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1877. [1m162]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000 of Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 650,000 of Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS—Chairman, H. HOPEWELL, Esq.; Deputy Chairman, F. D. SASSON, Esq.; H. E. Belliss, Esq.; A. Moyer, Esq.; W. H. Forbes, Esq.; W. W. Keightley, Esq.; J. T. T. Tuck, Esq.

OLIVE MANSON,  
Hongkong; THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager; SHARPIE EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per month on the daily balance.

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFFS granted on London, and the chief commercial cities of Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

Local Bills discounted; and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be exacted upon application.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES of Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1878. [1m162]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPPAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1m162]

VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

L. ANE CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th November, 1877, at Noon, at Messrs. SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1m162]

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES of Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1878. [1m162]

TRANSLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to effect Risks at Current Premium.

Agents, SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1m162]

CHARTED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... 2,900,000.

RESERVE FUND ..... 510,000.

BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per month on the daily balance.

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

Local Bills discounted; and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be exacted upon application.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES of Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1m162]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 on any sum insured.

At Current Rates.

A Discount of TWENTY per cent. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such Premium being payable on the issue of the Policy.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF

LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS together with the POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Foreign.

The Trade Report has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Port of China, and Japan, the Philippines, Siam, Siam, and so on.

For further particulars apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1m162]

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,

Publish at the Office of the Hongkong Daily Press on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail.

CONTENTS OF THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

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## NOTICE

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1878.

(With which has been incorporated "The  
CHINA DIRECTORY.")

The PUBLISHER requests that those Firms who have not yet returned the Printed Forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be kind enough to do so WITHOUT DELAY. Any Persons who have recently arrived, or to whom Printed Forms have not been forwarded, are desired to send their Names and Addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, November 12th, 1877.

## NOTICE

I am hereby notified that I have placed Mr. R. CHATTERTON WILCOX in CHARGE of THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING BUSINESS OF THE CHINESE PRESS from this date, and it is further notified that Mr. WILCOX has entered into an Agreement with me as LESSER of this BUSINESS to commence on the 1st January, 1878.

YORKIE JONES MURROW,  
by his Attorneys.

W.G. PUSTAU &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1877.

## NOTICE

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDEYSMEN,

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED:

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders, it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1877.

We revert again to-day to Mr. HENNESSY's budget. In dealing with the revenue, His Excellency entered exhaustively into details, and afforded the colonists plenty of food for thought. The financial statement made by Mr. HENNESSY cannot fail to be satisfactory, seeing that he was able to estimate next year's revenue at over \$1 million dollars, an estimate never equalled yet in the history of the Colony. Seeing, however, that the expenditure of 1876 was higher than the revenue, and that the revenue was lower than that of the preceding year, the Government has very rightly turned his attention to the sources from whence it is derived, with the object of stimulating it as far as possible. Moreover, if the improvements and alterations planned by Mr. HENNESSY are to be carried out, it will be absolutely necessary that the revenue should be increased. This must not be effected by additional taxation. The taxes are already quite sufficiently heavy, and in these hard times any increase of the burden would be strongly objected to. The fact that the Government is practically despotic does not free it from responsibility, and it should be all the more careful on that account not to plunge the Colony in expense.

Fortunately for the Colony the revenue derived from land and rents is growing yearly, owing to the improvements that have been made and the augmented value of property in the Colony. But from this source no very large increase can be looked for. From the leases, however, as Mr. HENNESSY points out, some substantial addition may be made. The spirit retailers probably pay the maximum, but the opium firm certainly does not yield what it might. The GOVERNOR showed that while the population of the Colony is rapidly increasing, the amount paid by the opium firm for his profitable monopoly is annually declining. Further, while the Chinese population of the Straits Settlements is considerably less than that of Hongkong the opium farms there are not for nearly eight times the sum paid by the farmer here. It has also to be borne in mind that the local consumption here by no means represents the amount of the drug prepared for the whole of the opium exported to California and Australia—a yearly increasing quantity—is manufactured here. It is much to Mr. HENNESSY's credit that he has so quickly discovered this anomaly, and we sincerely trust that he will soon turn his discovery to account. No doubt in any effort to obtain an increase in the taxe he will be met by a combination, and he may have to resort to the threat he employed at Taham—that the Government itself would work it before he will succeed in selling it at an advanced rate. But there is no possible doubt that the firm is at present let at too small a figure, and that the farmer can well afford to pay a much larger rent. At the same time the Government, if it exacts a higher rental from the opium farmer, will be bound to afford him all possible protection against attempts to defraud him of his profits. At one time some persons on the mainland in Chinese territory took to preparing opium and managed to export some of it to Australia and California. Such practices would have to be guarded against, and if the farmer paid the maximum sum for his monopoly he would be entitled to use the firm to exercise a rigid *échopage* upon those persons known to have been illegally engaged in preparing the drug.

The course taken by His Excellency in reference to enforcing observance of the Stamp Act by the natives is both wise and just. Hitherto they have evaded the provisions of the Ordinance, greatly to the

loss of the revenue, as will be perceived in the light of the collector's estimate that twenty-five thousand dollars per annum will be added to the receipts from stamps by compelling the Chinese to comply with the requirements of the Ordinance. It was evidently unfair to British and foreign merchants that the native traders should escape the obligations of the Stamp Ordinance, and we are glad to note the recent prosecutions and the measures taken to make the natives aware that the stamp must be used.

A small increase is recorded in the revenue derived from the licenses to junks, and Mr. HENNESSY notices this with satisfaction, for as he says, the junk trade is intimately associated with the commercial prosperity of the Colony. While, however, we join in the satisfaction expressed by His Excellency upon the increase shown in this trade, we cannot be blind to the fact that it would be much greater but for the harassing blockade kept up by the Canton revenue-crusaders. It is to be hoped that the GOVERNOR will not lose sight of this circumstance, or he may like Sir BROOKES ROBERTSON, form erroneous conclusions on this much vexed question. So far the GOVERNOR has not had occasion to touch upon this vitally important subject, for the Commission to inquire into it will not be appointed, we presume, until the Chefoo Convention has been ratified, but it is to be hoped that he will take a firm stand upon it.

So much for the revenue; we now turn to the estimated expenditure for 1878.

The additional two thousand dollars tacked on to the vote for the Public Gardens, to facilitate the work of planting, the island with trees will certainly not be questioned or envied by any of the residents.

The beneficial effect which trees are known to exert on the climate in modifying it, and the wonderful improvement effected in the appearance of the place by them are sufficient to justify great exertions being made to redeem Hongkong from its present barren appearance. That trees will grow here abundantly demonstrated, and were planted the thriving young plantations on the hill sides above the commencement of Kennedy-Road would convince the most sceptical. The desirability of rendering this island more habitable and healthy, is increased by the fact that people have now to make up their mind to a longer term of residence upon it than in the old times when money was made quickly. If Mr. HENNESSY did nothing else but secure the carrying out of this work, he would be alone render his administration memorable.

The proposal of Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY to convert the Lock Hospital into a Civil Hospital is supported by Mr. HENNESSY, who asks the Council to vote \$17,000 for a new building for the former institution. When the proposed new building is completed the work of converting the present one to the requirements of the Civil Hospital will be undertaken, and Mr. HENNESSY hopes this will be in 1879, the estimated cost being \$40,000. The scheme is a good one, and it is only to be regretted that more than another year must elapse before there is any immediate prospect of the hospital being removed from the utterly inadequate building in Hollywood-road.

A sum of \$16,000 is asked for police station extension and improvements. This expenditure is no doubt rendered necessary by the increase in the outlying villages, and it was also time that something should be done with regard to the water-police. The bulk in which they are lodged is far too small for the proper accommodation of the number of men engaged in the service, and, we believe, has been so certified by the medical officers of the Colony.

It was rumoured that the bulk was to be done away with and a water-police station built in some convenient position on shore, and this probably was the expensive project to which His Excellency referred as having originally contemplated, but which he thought would be avoided by procuring steam launches and by this means rendering the respectable Chinese to establish their family houses in the Colony. This is an object which it is worth while "straining every nerve" to see the GOVERNOR's own words, to accomplish, but there are many difficulties in the way, and it is doubtful whether it will ever be possible to induce Chinese merchants to look upon Hongkong as their home, or in any other light than that in which it is regarded by Europeans, namely, a trading station in which they may not be entirely dependent on their interpreters. Although the Board of Examiners have not trained interpreters, of course care will be taken that no injustice shall be done to old servants who have served the Colony long and faithfully to the best of their ability, and who were at one time, the most competent men to be found for the post. Whilst on the subject of interpretation, His Excellency made a few remarks which no doubt further consideration will show him were ill-advised. He threw cold water, so to speak, on the Board of Chinese Examiners, and on the study of Chinese by Government officials. Now the study of Chinese by young men in the Government service is a thing which ought to be warmly encouraged. While it is absolutely necessary to have a few well-trained interpreters for court duties, it is also most desirable that European officials generally should have some knowledge of the language, so that they may not be entirely dependent on their interpreters.

The proposal of Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY to convert the Lock Hospital into a Civil Hospital is supported by Mr. HENNESSY, who asks the Council to vote \$17,000 for a new building for the former institution. When the proposed new building is completed the work of converting the present one to the requirements of the Civil Hospital will be undertaken, and Mr. HENNESSY hopes this will be in 1879, the estimated cost being \$40,000. The scheme is a good one, and it is only to be regretted that more than another year must elapse before there is any immediate prospect of the hospital being removed from the utterly inadequate building in Hollywood-road.

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The last subject of interest noticed by His Excellency was the desirability of inducing the respectable Chinese to establish their family houses in the Colony. This is an object which it is worth while "straining every nerve" to see the GOVERNOR's own words, to accomplish, but there are many difficulties in the way, and it is doubtful whether it will ever be possible to induce Chinese merchants to look upon Hongkong as their home, or in any other light than that in which it is regarded by Europeans, namely, a trading station in which they may not be entirely dependent on their interpreters.

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It was rumoured that the bulk was to be done away with and a water-police station built in some convenient position on shore, and this probably was the expensive project to which His Excellency referred as having originally contemplated, but which he thought would be avoided by procuring steam launches and by this means rendering the respectable Chinese to establish their family houses in the Colony. This is an object which it is worth while "straining every nerve" to see the GOVERNOR's own words, to accomplish, but there are many difficulties in the way, and it is doubtful whether it will ever be possible to induce Chinese merchants to look upon Hongkong as their home, or in any other light than that in which it is regarded by Europeans, namely, a trading station in which they may not be entirely dependent on their interpreters.

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## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.&lt;/div

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Sixty thousand rifles have been purchased by Russian agents in Vienna for the Servian army. A number of seven-pounder field-guns are being despatched to the Gold Coast, the defences of the settlements as regards ordnance having been brought prominently under the notice of the War Office.

The 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers left England for Saisoo, Northern India, in January, 1877. Since their arrival in that delightful country they have paraded fifty of the rank-and-file, and of the twenty officers, who at that time had charge of the regiment, twelve are at this moment in England invalidised.

The Indian Good Service Pension vacated by Col. D. S. Duffield, C.B., has been conferred on Col. G. E. Rothney, C.B., C.S.I. Board-staff corps, Brigadier-General commanding the Gwalior force. Colonel Rothney served in the Indian mutiny campaign in 1857, including the siege and assault of Delhi and several engagements in and near Delhi (not mentioned in the account, brevet of major-general), and in the capture of Lucknow, and other Indian stations.

The Russians have engaged the services of a French engineer who obtained much experience during the siege of Paris, for the purpose of lighting up the positions of the enemy at night. He will carry up an electric apparatus, which can be directed on the works of the Thiers, and will reveal any operations which may be attempted to be carried on in cover of darkness. This practical device in the absence of smoke, so that the old appearance of the Mongolian balloons will have to be resorted to.

Two accidents with the Armstrong gun happened while the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers was competing for prizes at the Kingston rathorn. In the first, the vent piece of the weapon was damaged by fire, but no personal injury was sustained; the second, a vent hole was blown out over the No. 1 gun, and the gun went rolling around. A gunner named Alcock was struck by a portion of the iron, and received lacerated wounds on the thigh, and Corporal Nunn, who was of the firing party, had his head injured by the explosion.

The Austrian officer Major von Uchitius, in visited several years ago a new cannon-metal, the composition of which he has now communicated to the British Government, and is now continuing his researches.

Visions are now said to be implicated in the bribery of workmen at the Austrian arsenal in order to discover the melting process of the new metal, and the names mentioned in this respect are those of the Italian military attaché Mainoni and Count Thiller, the attaché for Germany. It is also stated, however, that the evidence of the former is not reliable.

On the 16th September, the Due d'Alsticato, in presence of the curia of Chambon, handed the order of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour to General Jeanninoux, saying— "Soldiers.—Forty-two years ago, Corporal Jeanninoux, who, like you, earned his knapsack and musket, received his first wound. Thirty-four years ago he was promoted to the rank of corporal, and selected the Guard of the Zouaves, the Cross as Knight of the Legion of Honour. Today I hand to General Jeanninoux, six times wounded on the field of battle, the Star of Grand Officer. This order has never decorated a more valiant heart."

The Standard says that four large London firms were invited on the 20th September to tender for the supply of equipment for the new barracks to be erected for the Indian soldiers. The tenders are to be of four sizes, for twenty-five, fifty, a hundred, and five hundred men. They are to be delivered at Antwerp, and sent direct to Bucharest by rail. These are for erection in the neighbourhood of Bucharest. Orders have also been issued for eight railway stations for a strategic railway. "These are to be complete in every way, and are to be provided with heating apparatus." The tenders from the Iron and Steel Co. to construct in ten days, and the whole quantity was to be delivered in a fortnight afterwards.

The new helmet for the English infantry is certainly the most becoming and the most soldier-like headress, as well as the most comfortable fitting, and easy to wear, that has ever been issued to the British Army. Two thousand of these helmets have already been issued in Scotland. The hats are to be of four sizes, for twenty-five, fifty, a hundred, and five hundred men. They are to be delivered at Antwerp, and sent direct to Bucharest by rail. These are for erection in the neighbourhood of Bucharest. Orders have also been issued for eight railway stations for a strategic railway. "These are to be complete in every way, and are to be provided with heating apparatus." The tenders from the Iron and Steel Co. to construct in ten days, and the whole quantity was to be delivered in a fortnight afterwards.

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In the order de bataille of the Serbian army, published in *The Times*, it may have been remarked that not one brigade, division, or army corps is commanded by a general. The Serbian army is indeed an army without generals—a peculiarity to be explained by the fact that until the year 1860 there was no regular army in Serbia. The Commander-in-chief Prince Milan, seems to hold no specific military rank; at least, no military title is attached to his name. The chief of the staff, too, is described as "Minister of War," no indication being given as to his position in the Serbian army. But, for the reason already mentioned, he also is doubtless no more than a colonel. It may be remembered that during the war of last year Count Karayannides, the chief of the Greek army corps, was at the head of a considerable body of troops. He declined, however, to accept the rank of general, and remains like all the chiefs of brigades, divisions, and corps in the Serbian army a simple colonel.

The oldest general officer among the one hundred about to retire is General Sir Duncan MacKenzie, K.C.B., Sir John Gordon, K.C.B., and is therefore nine years of age. He was educated at the Royal Military College, and obtained his commission in 1860, at which time he was consequently but thirteen years old. By the time he was nineteen he was actively employed in Sicily and Italy, and took part in the skirmishes at St. Euphemius, battle of Modica, attack on Syrakus Castle, and capture of Catona. Next year he joined the 15th Hussars, and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1863. He subsequently served in the Peninsula during part of 1863 and 1864, and was present at the capture of Corinto in 1864. Sir Duncan, for many years commanded the 93rd Highlanders, in which regiment he is still held up as an example of what a lieutenant-colonel should be—he was not, probably, the best of the Scottish Highland regiments.

After his retirement from active military employment he held for several years the Inspector-General of the Irish Constabulary, and it was for his service in connection with this organisation that he was knighted in 1868. Sir Duncan resides at Blackheath, in the neighbourhood of which place he is well known for his taste for the chase. He enjoys the most perfect health, and notwithstanding his advanced age, is as spry as a young man. In the attack and capture of Corinto he was present at the capture of Corinto in 1864. Sir Duncan, for many years commanded the 93rd Highlanders, in which regiment he is still held up as an example of what a lieutenant-colonel should be—he was not, probably, the best of the Scottish Highland regiments.

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## EXTRACTS.

## A POT OF ALE.

So brightly, so fairly, tall,  
So singing sweet, so clear and cool.  
The only cup for shore drinking  
With taste fits just within it wine,  
Old Time is powerless to stale  
Your Pot of Ale!

Chasing away the night of thirst.

And bidding care do its work,

The sun that through its bottom glistens

Into your deepest being shineth.

May bring me, when I'm there, that

Pot of Ale!

## ON BURDENS.

Are sorrows hard to bear—their own  
The rotting of red fruit,  
A love's disease, a life's undoing,  
Autumn rain, and song-birds' lute,  
And also of snow and bitter air?  
These thines, you dear, are hard to bear.

But at the burden, the delight

Of dead leafs! Neon opening wide,

Goldleaf great; the grefs of night,

Fair deaths, and red vols canst aside;

Strong to strain and rounded up,

And where filling like a cup.

THE LAUREATE AND THE PROFESSOR.

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## SERVIAN COWARDICE.

We rode back, calling to a battalions that had not yet been in action; but not they, they wouldn't move. Doshovitch, called them all the names he could think of in the Russian Servian language, but to no purpose; it was impossible to shame them.

Hearing our cheers, the battalions

who had before refused to follow the General summoned up courage and ran to the top of the hill on the left of the plateau, crossed, and opened fire upon—noting. How we raved when we saw this unnecessary display of valour; and our laughter increased the more when the Turks, having taken up the challenge, responded with their great siege guns, and we saw these men who displayed such heroic conduct when there was no enemy in sight, run for their lives, although they were not in the line of fire. They cut down the hill into the Lika road, and I don't suppose they ever stopped till they reached that haven of safety, Lukov.

Wounded men came by twos and threes.

One poor fellow excited my pity greatly; he was going led barefoot, two comrades, who had considerable difficulty in holding him up, for his knees gave way, and his legs refused to give him any support. I went toward them, and pointed inquiringly to different places to learn where his wound was for I could not see a trace of blood. Gika, who had just joined us, came at my call, and asked the soldier: in what place was he wounded, and their answer soon changed my sympathy into loathing, for it turned out that he had never been hit at all, but was slightly turned out of his wife by a shell that had passed over his head. Some there who had shot off a finger of their last hand, in order to get out of action, but I am glad to say that, on this day, these cowards were but few in number.—From "Two Months with Tschernoff in Servia."

## LOOKING AFTER BABY.

Patchen's boy says last winter he was wishing for summer to come so he would get through that everlasting woodpile and have some "fun," fishing and swimming with the boys. But now that it has come he is longing once more to see the "glorious snow" and the thermometer once more down in the twenties so he can cool off. The other morning, when he had made elaborate preparations for an all-day fishing excursion and was loading his basket with worms and clams for bait, his mother informed him that he would have to look after his baby brother a little while as she wanted to run over to Miss Riderwood's for a pattern. Then Patchen's boy looked mad, and snarled something to himself which sounded like "Oo-ah," but as his mother insisted and threatened to bring a stick into the argument, he consented. She had not left the house before Patchen's boy thought his brother and lines he proceeded to the said room and placing the baby near the flower pot, so he could amuse himself with the running vines and flowers, he went to the aquarium and sunk his line. "It is perfect, just the thing, sure to catch 'em every time," went one. After he had caught his mother's pet gold fish at least one dozen times, the thought struck him that it would be well to practice with the pole, so prouring the same is attached the line and swinging it around his head to let it fly. Crash! bang! Instead of the sinner landing in the aquarium it had taken the wrong direction and smashed a \$25 per glass, knocked the eight-day French clock off the mantelpiece, and it finally landed the piano where it made a large dent. Poor boy! How was he to get his mother on her return? "I can't blame this on the cat," he soliloquized as he viewed the ruins, "nor could I the baby do it. Just my luck. But I must make some excuse, or I'm a goner when the old woman comes home. Ah! traps!" he suddenly exclaimed. "I knew they would get in this house before long. I guess that I'll catch the old lady." "I'll go up in the garret with the baby and hide, to make the old lady think I'm frightened." So going over where his baby brother was making mud pies on the parlour carpet he took him in his arms, rubbing the marks of the dirt off the carpet by passing his foot over it five or six times. He hurried to the top of the house, for he heard his mother talking to one of the neighbors, and in his hurry he forgot all about his fishing line and basket which still remained on the parlour floor. He no sooner reached his place of safety than he heard a call of John, John," but dare not answer. Then there was a pause, and then he heard the following—"Well, what's all this? O my! look at this! John, where are you? John, I say?" "Ma, is that you?" came a voice from upstairs. "Yes, it's me! Oh, let me get you! I'll show you who's in! What have you been up to in the parlour?" "Oh, ma, traps!" I explained the boy. "Tramps, how? I'll trap yet, my young man. Tramps with my fishing poles. Tramps with my basket full of your fishing musl! How dare you enter the parlour? You go up stairs until your father comes home, and then you'll see traps!" "Well," whined the unhappy youth, "I knew it was no use trying to give her taffy, and there is going to be a spell of warm weather, and I'll want a load of ice when the old man's through working this evening." Derry's News.

## THE RUSSIANS OF TO-DAY.

The BRISKATARTINE Hussars. It is the colonel who clothes, feeds, and pays his regiment and keeps the barracks in repair; so perhaps Prince Topoff's steward would be able to explain how the broad, boots, and breeches of the Briskatartine Hussars were quartered before the war. It is the custom to station Russian cavalry in villages because of the facilities for getting forage. There is a cavalry barracks inside Odessa which serves as depot, and where at this moment a major of the Briskatartine is drilling and clothing droves of raw tow-haired recruits sent to him from as far as Estonia, Livonia, Jaroslav, and Arkhangelsk; for assignment to the seat of war. This major we shall call Strengmann. He is a half-German from Courland—hard-worked; as good a soldier as ever wore spurs, but one who will never rise above his present grade, because he fulfills his duties too well and because he is not a nobleman. An officer does not count in Russian polite society until he reaches the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and though the son of a high-class tschancier must pass for form's sake through the subaltern grades, he is generally detached on staff duty till he can be promoted to the rank befitting his birth.

Strengmann's color is just twenty-eight; he is the lieutenant-colonel, Prince Tripoff, recently kept his twenty-sixth birthday between two defeats near Kars. Strengmann was never, on family terms with these gentlemen, who live in high state in a house of their own at Odessa and who treated him with courteous haughtiness. They never invited him to dinner, and he did not expect they should. Strengmann has never sat at an aristocratic table in his life. When he went to make his reports to Tripoff on Tripoff he usually found them in bed, sleepy after an agreeable night's baccarat at the Club of Nobles. They would keep him standing while he told his business, then sign his exports without a word, and dismiss him with a nod. On review of other grefs occasions the two

princes used to figure at the head of their regiment in glittering uniforms of sky-blue and silver; but at other times the management of the regiment, in all but financial matters, was left wholly to Strengmann's hands. The finances Prince Topoff managed with his private steward as the custom is among Russian colonels. It was in keeping with these arrangements that when the war broke out and a chance of glory appeared Tripoff and Tripoff should have been sent off to take it, while Strengmann remained behind.

To be sure, if the elegant Topoff and the fascinating Tripoff had been relegated to the top of the hill on the left of the plateau, crossed, and opened fire upon—noting. How we raved when we saw this unnecessary display of valour; and our laughter increased the more when the Turks, having taken up the challenge, responded with their great siege guns, and we saw these men who displayed such heroic conduct when there was no enemy in sight, run for their lives, although they were not in the line of fire. They cut down the hill into the Lika road, and I don't suppose they ever stopped till they reached that haven of safety, Lukov.

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